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PERMAN & GREEN 425 POST ROAD FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			DEAN, RAYMOND S	
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			2684	10
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/827,208

Applicant(s)

LATVA-AHO ET AL.

Examiner

Raymond S Dean

Art Unit

2684

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1 – 5, 8, 11 – 13, and 16 - 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529 B1).

Regarding Claim 1, Mills teaches a method of connecting an access point to other network elements in a wireless telecommunication system comprising at least one access point and at least one fixed network part (Figure 1, the base station (16) is both the access point and a fixed network part), comprising the steps of: storing data on an IC card for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI and subscriber key are the data stored on the SIM(IC card) to allow the mobile phone to have access to the fixed network, said mobile phone will have access to the fixed network upon authentication of said mobile phone, base station will therefore connect with the rest of the fixed network to allow said mobile

phone to access the rest of the fixed network thus the data stored on said SIM card will ultimately cause said base station to connect with the rest of the fixed network), coupling the IC card into a functional connection with the access point in response to a need to connect the access point to the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the call is allowed to go through the mobile phone will be coupled into a functional connection with the base station, since said mobile phone comprises the SIM card said SIM card will also be coupled into a functional connection with said base station), and connecting necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, since the base station is a part of the fixed network there will be functional connection between said base station and the rest of said fixed network upon authentication of the mobile phone, said authentication occurs based on the data stored in the SIM card).

Regarding Claim 2, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches checking in the fixed network part if the IC card is entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), and connecting the necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point in response to the IC card having the right to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 3, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Mills further teaches wherein said data includes an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is

the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is an inherent knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity (Column 6 lines 36 – 54, the HLR, which is another fixed network part element, contains the address of the SIM, the IMSI comprises said address) the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of the stored address (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network), and checking the rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 4, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm required for authenticating the IC card (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63) the method further comprising the steps of transmitting an authentication response, calculated by means of at least one key and algorithm, to the fixed network part (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63), authenticating the IC card by checking the transmitted authentication response in the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 55 – 63), and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the resources of the fixed network part in response to the authentication response being acceptable (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, upon authentication

the mobile phone will have access to the fixed network which means that there will be a connection between the base station and the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 5, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm for ciphering the connection between the access point and the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, the connection between the mobile phone and base station will be ciphered upon authentication of said mobile phone which means that the connection between said base station and the rest of the network will be ciphered, a secure end to end communications link will therefore be created), and the method further includes the step of ciphering the traffic between the access point and the fixed network part by utilizing at least one key and algorithm (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, the connection between the mobile phone and base station will be ciphered upon authentication of said mobile phone which means that the connection between said base station and the rest of the network will be ciphered, a secure end to end communications link will therefore be created).

Regarding Claim 8, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein the IC card comprises a security function for checking a user of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67), and wherein other data, in addition to said data related to the use of the access points, is stored on the IC card (Column 5 lines 1 – 6, the IMEI is other data)

Regarding Claim 11, Mills teaches a wireless telecommunication system comprising at least one access point and at least one fixed network part (Figure 1, the

base station (16) is both the access point and a fixed network part), wherein the access point is arranged to use an IC card, onto which is stored data for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, authentication is achieved through the use of the data stored in the SIM card, the mobile phone, which comprises the said SIM card, will have access to the fixed network upon authentication of said mobile phone, the base station will therefore connect with the rest of the fixed network to allow said mobile phone to access the rest of the fixed network thus said base station uses the data stored in said SIM card to connect with the rest of the fixed network), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, authentication is achieved through the use of the data stored in the SIM card, the mobile phone, which comprises the said SIM card, will have access to the fixed network upon authentication of said mobile phone, the base station will therefore connect with the rest of the fixed network to allow said mobile phone to access the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 12, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Mills further teaches wherein the fixed network part is arranged to check if the IC card is entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect the access point and necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional

connection in response to the IC card being entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 13, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Mills further teaches wherein said data comprises an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is an inherent knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity (Column 6 lines 36 – 54, the HLR, which is another fixed network part element, contains the address of the SIM, the IMSI comprises said address), the access point is arranged to transmit a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of the stored address (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network), and the network element of the fixed network part is arranged to check rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 16, Mills teaches an access point in a wireless telecommunication system, wherein the access point comprises card means for coupling an IC card to the access point and for reading data on the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the base station is the access point, when the call is allowed to



go through the mobile phone will be coupled into a functional connection with said base station, since said mobile phone comprises the SIM card said SIM card will also be coupled into a functional connection with said base station, a typical base station has IC cards thus there will be a card means for coupling said SIM card to said base station and for reading the data on said SIM card) and the access point comprises control means and transceiver means for setting up a functional connection to required resources of a fixed network part on the basis of the data stored on the IC card (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, since the base station is a part of the fixed network there will be functional connection between said base station and the rest of said fixed network upon authentication of the mobile phone thus there is an inherent transceiver and control means for setting up said connection, said authentication occurs based on the data stored in the SIM card).

Regarding Claim 17, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills further teaches wherein said data comprises an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is an inherent knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the control means are arranged to send a request including a specific identity of the IC card for connecting the access point to a network element of the fixed network part on the basis of the stored address (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest

of the fixed network), and the control means are arranged to set up a functional connection to at least one network element of the fixed network part in response to an accepted request for connecting the access point (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 18, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills further teaches wherein the control means are arranged to transmit a request to the IC card for calculating an authentication response and at least one ciphering key (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63), the control means are arranged to transmit the authentication response calculated on the IC card to the fixed network part (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63, the mobile transmits the authentication response to the base station and said base station transmits said authentication response to the MSC/VLR/HLR), and the transceiver means are arranged to cipher the data to be sent to the fixed network part and to decrypt the data received from the fixed network part by means of at least one ciphering key calculated on the IC card (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, the connection between the mobile phone and base station will be ciphered upon authentication of said mobile phone which means that the connection between said base station and the rest of the network will be ciphered, a secure end to end communications link will therefore be created).

Regarding Claim 19, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills further teaches wherein the access point is a base station in the wireless telecommunication system (Figure 1, base station (16) is the access point).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6 – 7, 9 – 10, 14 – 15, and 20 - 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529 B1) in view of Widegren et al. (6,374,112 B1).

Regarding Claim 6, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein the fixed network part comprises, an access point server (Figure 1, BSC (14) is the access point (base station) server), and an access point register server in a functional connection thereto and includes stored data relating to the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, MSC/VLR/HLR is the access point register server), the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting a specific identity of the IC card to the access point register server, checking a right of the IC card to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), selecting an access point server for the access point in response to the IC card having the right to use the

resources of the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, the BSCs control the base stations, each BSC has a finite number of base stations assigned to it thus when said mobile phone is authenticated there will be a particular base station to which said mobile phone will be connected, the BSC that controls said base station will be the selected access point server), transmitting data on the selected access point server to the access point and data on the access point to be connected to the access point server (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, since the BSC controls a group of base stations this is an inherent characteristic).

Mills does not teach selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources.

Widegren teaches selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 7, Mills in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Mills further teaches calculating at least one cipher key and authentication response in the IC card and in the access point register server

(Column 6 lines 20 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), transmitting the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, authenticating the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), ciphering traffic with calculated cipher keys (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), Widegren further teaches connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Regarding Claim 9, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills does not teach an access point that is a base station in a UMTS system, and the fixed network part comprises at least a UMTS system radio network controller.

Widegren teaches an access point that is a base station in a UMTS system, and the fixed network part comprises at least a UMTS system radio network controller (Figure 1).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 10, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills does not teach wherein the access point is a UMTS system radio network controller RNC and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a UMTS system.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is a UMTS system radio network controller RNC and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a UMTS system (Figure 1, the RNC is the access point for the access points (base stations)).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 14, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Mills further teaches wherein the fixed network part comprises, an access point server (Figure 1, BSC (14) is the access point (base station) server), and an access point register server in a functional connection thereto and includes stored data relating to the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, MSC/VLR/HLR is the access point register server), the access point is arranged to transmit a specific identity of the IC card to the access point register server, the access point register server is arranged to check a right of the IC card to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is transmitted from the mobile phone, which comprises the SIM card, to the base station (access point) and from said base station (access point) to the MSC/VLR/HLR (access point register server)), the access point register server is arranged to select an access point server for the access point in response to the IC card being entitled to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, the

BSCs control the base stations, each BSC has a finite number of base stations assigned to it thus when said mobile phone is authenticated there will be a particular base station to which said mobile phone will be connected, the BSC that controls said base station will be the selected access point server), the access point server is arranged to transmit data on the selected access point server to the access point and data on the access point to be connected to the access point server (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, since the BSC controls a group of base stations this is an inherent characteristic).

Mills does not teach selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources.

Widegren teaches selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 15, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. Mills further teaches the IC card and the access point register server are arranged to calculate at least one cipher key and authentication response (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 - 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63) the access point is arranged to

transmit the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63, the mobile transmits the authentication response to the base station (access point) and said base station transmits said authentication response to the MSC/VLR/HLR (access point register server)), the access point register server is arranged to authenticate the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 55 – 63), the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect, in response to an acceptable authentication, the access point to a functional connection in such a manner that traffic is ciphered by the calculated cipher keys (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, upon authentication the mobile phone will have access to the fixed network which means that there will be a connection between the base station and the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 20, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills does not teach wherein the access point is a radio network controller controlling on or more base stations in the wireless telecommunication system, and the fixed network part comprises one or more wireless network elements of a core network of the telecommunication system.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is a radio network controller controlling on or more base stations in the wireless telecommunication system (Figure 1, the radio network controller is the access point for the base stations), and the fixed



network part comprises one or more wireless network elements of a core network of the telecommunication system (Figure 1).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller and core network taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 21, Mills in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Mills further teaches wherein the stored data relating to the IC card includes the specific identity of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67).

Regarding Claim 22, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 8. Mills does not teach other data that includes the data required in UMTS system USIM application.

Widegren teaches other data that includes the data required in UMTS system USIM application (Figure 1, the fact that this is a UMTS system there will inherently be data on the on the SIM for USIM application).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the USIM application taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 23, Mills in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. Mills further teaches wherein the stored data relating to the IC card includes the specific identity of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67).

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Examiner acknowledges the amendment of Claims 6, 8, and 14 to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 112 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph rejection thus said rejection is withdrawn.

Examiner agrees with applicant on the fact that the Haverinen et al. reference is not a valid reference because the filing date does not precede applicants' priority filing date 7 April 2000.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Raymond S. Dean at telephone number (703) 305-8998.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung, can be reached at (703) 308-7745. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology center 2600 only)

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Hand –delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,  
Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to  
the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center  
2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Raymond Lee".A smaller handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nay Maung".

**NAY MAUNG**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**